The Monument to William Pepper, M. D., LL. D.

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THE MONUMENT TO WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D.

1894—1899

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Magnen

The Monument

TO

William Pepper, M.D., LL.D.

ITS INCEPTION, COMPLETION,

AND PRESENTATION

1894–1899

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

OF THE

Dr. WILLIAM PEPPER TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE

SARA YORKE STEVENSON, Sc. D.

THE MONUMENT TO WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D.

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE

IN the Winter of 1894 plans were made by Dr. Pepper, then Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to close the scholastic year by exercises of more than usual solemnity. He regarded the formative period of the Institution as ended. It seemed to him that the University idea which Benjamin Franklin had outlined and to the practical application of which he himself had devoted his life, had been firmly planted. Moreover, the close relation with the community which he had so carefully fostered had been established.

In the thirteen years of his administration, thirteen new departments had been founded. Most of them, when necessary, had been properly housed and equipped. He regarded the coming year as the opening of a new chapter in the history of the University. To the creative period was to succeed an era of development. The thought of worthily marking this distinction between the two eras in the existence of the great institution of learning had been in his mind for some time past. Already during the summer of 1893, when on a brief visit to the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, he had expressed a desire to possess the statue of Dr. Franklin which stood at the entrance of the Electricity Building, with a view to using it at the

commencement exercises in order to emphasize the fruition of the seed planted by Philadelphia's greatest citizen. He hoped eventually to have the statue cast in bronze. So earnest had he been about the matter that the writer, then in Chicago, was requested to officially apply for and succeeded in obtaining the statue as a gift from the management to the University of Pennsylvania.

These unusual preparations on the part of the Provost suggested to some of his friends and co-workers the thought of a personal testimonial to the man to whose creative genius the University, and indeed the whole community, owed so much.

The only difficulty in the way seemed to be in the selection of a suitable form of testimonial. The Provost's numerous foundations and extensive benefactions made it impossible to consider such a tribute, and anything else seemed trivial. The problem, however, soon was solved through an accident.

It happened that on one of his professional journeys to New York a friend invited Dr. Pepper to visit the studio of Mr. Karl Bitter. He was strongly impressed with the personality of the artist. On his return he spoke freely of his admiration for his work, and declared his intention some time to sit to him for a bust to be bequeathed by him to his sons. This remark, made perhaps at random, to an intimate friend, gave a definite shape to the whole project, and it was decided to ask Dr. Pepper to sit to Mr. Bitter for a bust to be presented to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania at the following June Commencement. In the meantime, the Provost determined that the time had come when he could worthily retire from the administration of the University of Pennsylvania. In view of this decision the movement in its limited scope seemed inappropriate and the bust insufficient; and a more formal tribute was planned.

The project had originated in the Department of Archæology. The Dean of the College and some of the Trustees were now approached upon the subject and, with fullest approval, entered into the plan.

A preliminary meeting was held on April 23d, 1894, at 237 South Twenty-first Street, at 9 o'clock A. M. There were present Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and then President of the Department of Archæology; Dr. Harrison Allen, of the Wistar Institute; Dr. Horace Jayne, Dean of the College; Dr. Morris Jastrow, Professor of Semitic Languages; Dr. Judson Daland; Mr. Gregory B. Keen, Librarian; Dr. John Marshall, Dean of the Medical Faculty; Dr. W. P. Wilson, of the Department of Biology; Miss Frances E. Bennett and Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, of the Women Graduates; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Secretary of the Department of Archæology; and Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Notes were read from Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Mr. Samuel Dickson, Hon. John Scott, Trustees of the University, and from others who, whilst indorsing the movement, were unable to attend.

The Committee of the Dr. Pepper Testimonial was organized as follows:—

Chairman, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Trustee of the University and President of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology.

Treasurer, Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania.

Secretary, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Secretary of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology.

Members representing Board of Trustees: Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Rev. Jesse Y. Burk.

Dr. Horace Jayne, Dean of the College Faculty.

Dr. Edmund J. James, Wharton School of American History.

Prof. John B. McMaster, Wharton School of American History.

Dr. William P. Wilson, Biology.
Dr. G. F. Barker, Physics.
Dr. E. Smith, Chemistry.
Dr. F. E. Schelling, English Literature.
Prof. Warren P. Laird, Architecture.
Prof. H. W. Spangler, Engineering.
Prof. Edgar Marburg, Engineering.
Dr. John Marshall, Medical.
Dr. Judson Daland, Medical.
Dr. James Truman, Dental.
Dr. W. Morris, Hospital.
Mr. Gillingham, Veterinary
Dr. J. W. Adams, Veterinary.
Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, Law.
Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Archæology and Palæontology.
Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Archæology and Palæontology.
Mr. Gregory B. Keen, Library.
Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Library.
Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, Wistar Institute.
Dr. Harrison Allen, Wistar Institute.
Miss Frances E. Bennett, Women Graduates.
Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, Women Graduates.
Charles H. Cramp, University Archæological Association.
Dr. E. J. James, University Extension.
Dr. Edward T. Devine, University Extension.
Mr. Charles A. Brinley, University Extension.

It was unanimously—

Resolved, That in view of Dr. Pepper's long and untiring services to the interests of the University of Pennsylvania and to the cause of higher education in this city, and in view of the large share which his personal effort has had in placing the Institution where it now stands before the eyes of the community, a bronze statue of himself by Karl Bitter be presented by us, his co-workers, to the University, as an inadequate expression of our appreciation, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to call upon the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Property to apply for a suitable site on the Campus whereupon it can be erected.

It was further—

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and is hereby, authorized to communicate at once with Mr. Bitter and to order a statue of Dr. William Pepper in accordance with the terms of his letter.

In accordance with the resolution recorded above the Chair appointed itself, Mrs. Stevenson, and Dr. Jayne to call upon the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Property with regard to the assignment of a space on the Campus for the projected statue, and the following official letter was written:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the enclosed resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the Dr. Pepper Testimonial Committee the undersigned were appointed by the chairman to apply to you for the assignment of the site on the Campus whereon to erect a bronze statue of Dr. Pepper by the Sculptor, Karl Bitter.

We feel that the splendid results of Dr. Pepper's thirteen years' administration are the true monument that will perpetuate his memory and that, in asking your committee for the centre of the circular plot of grass in front of the college building for the proposed statue we are only asking for the privilege of stamping his great work with the appreciation of his fellow workers.

Hoping that your committee will grant our request, we remain,

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR.,
President of Department of Archæology and Palæontology, Chairman of the Dr. Pepper Testimonial Committee.

HORACE JAYNE,
Dean of the College Faculty.

SARA Y. STEVENSON,
Chairman of the Museum Committee, Secretary of the Dr. Pepper Testimonial Committee.

A conference with the Committee on Finance and Property of the Board of Trustees was accordingly held in the Library Building of the University to discuss

the future location of this statue—Mr. Karl Bitter being present.

The gift of the statue having been accepted by the Trustees, Mr. Bitter stated that, owing to the size of the monument as then planned, the space between the arches in the centre of the reading room of the library was, in his opinion, the most suitable place for its erection. This site was, therefore, assigned to it by the Trustees and reluctantly agreed to by the sub-committee.

At a meeting held on May 9th, a committee of five, composed of the Chair, the Treasurer, Secretary, and two other members to be selected by the Chair, was appointed, with full power to fill any vacancy which might occur in its own body, to take charge of and to attend to all the details of the testimonial, to employ experts to pass upon the merits of the statue when finished, to raise funds and to disburse the same, to transact all business for the Committee, to erect the statue, and to carry the enterprise to its final completion. In compliance with the above the Chair appointed Mr. Baugh and Mr. Strawbridge members of the Committee.

The Committee in charge accordingly raised the necessary funds and contracted with Mr. Bitter for a bronze statue, with the understanding that it should be designed of a size and material suitable for placing on the grounds if deemed advisable. It was also stipulated that the bust study, already begun, should be ready for presentation at the "Commencement," on June 10th, 1894, and Dr. Horace Howard Furness was invited to deliver the presentation address. The masterly oration delivered by this eminent scholar at the Academy of Music on that memorable occasion still lingers in the minds of those who had the good fortune to hear him.

As he recited in forcible words the transformation in the scope and character of the University under the retir-

ing Provost during the thirteen years of his administration, it seemed almost incredible that one man could have accomplished so much. He took his audience back to 1881 for a "bird's-eye view" of the University at that time—"It need not be a very large bird," he said; "I think a sparrow will do." In all, four buildings, a modest library of 20,000 volumes, and 44 professors and instructors, teaching Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Music, Dentistry, Medicine, and Law to 981 students. The contrast to present conditions was indeed great.

The difficulty met with in obtaining sittings from Dr. Pepper caused serious delay in the completion of the statue, and it was only in 1896 that it was finally accepted by the committee in charge, after it had been critically, though unofficially, examined by Mr. John Lafarge, Professor Ware, of New York, and Mr. Clifford Grayson, of Philadelphia, as well as by others who, at the request of members of the Committee, were informally invited to examine it. The opinion of the first-named artist seemed of special value as being that not only of an art expert but of a near connection of Dr. Pepper, and one, therefore, familiar with his moods and usual attitude.

In 1896 it was sent to the Gorham Manufacturing Company to be cast in bronze.

In the Winter of 1897 it was, at the request of the artist, placed on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts, in this city. Here it was unfortunately set on a low pedestal. Having been designed to stand on a pedestal eight or ten feet in height, intended to be placed on the highest point of a series of terraces, it appeared at a disadvantage.

It was some time before the artist's drawings for the bronze panels intended to be placed on either side of the granite pedestal designed by Mr. Leigh Hunt, were perfectly satisfactory to himself and to those in charge.

Meantime, changes had occurred in the Committee which caused additional delays. Mr. Tower accepted a diplomatic post abroad, and the chairmanship of the Committee passed into the hands of Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge; and Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, the Treasurer of the Fund, having fallen seriously ill, Mr. Daniel Baugh was appointed to take his place. Under these circumstances, when the Secretary, now the only remaining original officer, found herself at this time compelled to go abroad, it was deemed wise to await her return before making final arrangements with regard to the pedestal.

In the Spring of 1898 the Committee requested of the Trustees of the University that the centre of the plot of ground reserved on the plans of the Free Museum of Science and Art, on the southwest corner of Thirty-third and Spruce Streets, for an open space, be substituted for the place formally agreed upon as a site whereon to erect the statue. This request was granted.

In June, 1898, Mr. Bitter's drawings for the bronze side panels intended to adorn the pedestal were finally accepted by the Committee.

On July 28th Dr. Pepper, whose strength had been visibly failing for two years past, breathed his last in California, where he had gone in quest of health and a much-needed rest. He was in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

The testimonial erected by his fellow-workers in token of their appreciation of his fruitful activity and masterful leadership, now became a memorial to a devoted life ungrudgingly sacrificed in the cause of the public welfare.

During the progress of the work on the pedestal the new building of the Free Museum of Science and Art of the Department of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania, the last effort of Dr. Pepper's public life, was approaching completion. It seemed highly appropriate to link the formal presentation of the statue with the

ALL THINGS EXIST
IN THE MAN
TINGED WITH
THE MANNERS
OF HIS SOUL
KARL BITTER SC
1899

official transfer to the Trustees of this imposing edifice, and to make the occasion one great tribute to the late Provost and President of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology—the man to whom the University and the city of Philadelphia owed so much.

The fact that the main hall of the structure now about to be dedicated had been erected by him and bore his name, added to the appropriateness of the plan. The Committee's suggestion was warmly received by the Board of Managers of the Department of Archæology. At a meeting they authorized the President to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Testimonial Committee in preparing for the ceremonies of the opening of the building and to consult with Mrs. Pepper and the executors under her husband's will, in order to learn their wishes with regard to details. Mrs. Pepper formally signified her intention of selecting this occasion to announce a gift of $50,000 to the University as an endowment in memoriam for the hall in the Free Museum of Science and Art known as "The William Pepper Hall," thus adding another lasting tribute to the memory of the late Provost, and most fittingly attaching it to the foundation, the future of which her distinguished husband—by a formal expression dated only a few days before his death—had sought to secure.

December 20th, 1899, was the day fixed upon for the official transfer of the fully-equipped building and its collections, for the formal presentation of the statue to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and for the announcement of the endowment of "The William Pepper Hall" by Mrs. Pepper.

The day was propitious, and a large company of representative men and women assembled in the Widener Lecture Hall to witness the exercises. Absent friends sent flowers and wreaths to be laid at the foot of Dr.

Pepper's statue, which could be seen from the windows of the crowded Lecture Hall.

The pedestal designed by Leigh Hunt is a plain block of granite. On the front of the statue, which faces Thirty-third Street, is a bronze plaque fastened upon a stone shield and bearing the simple inscription:—

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D.,
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
1882–1894.

On one side is inserted a fine bronze panel, representing a draped figure sitting with calm dignity under the spread-out foliage of a tree, holding in her hand the Torch of Knowledge. In a space left for the purpose is a quotation from Emerson's "Essay on Character":—

"All things exist in the man tinged with the manners of his soul."

On the second panel the tree is bearing rich fruit and the figure is actively caring for the coming harvest. Here the quotation is one from Franklin's "Poor Richard"—it was a favorite one with the Provost:—

"There will be sleeping enough in the grave."

On the back of the pedestal is an inscription giving a list of some of Dr. Pepper's most remarkable achievements. The inscription runs as follows:—

As Provost he established the following University Departments:—

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy,
The Biological Department,
The Department of Philosophy,
The Veterinary Department,
The Training School for Nurses,

THERE WILL BE
SLEEPING
ENOUGH
IN THE
GRAVE

The Department of Physical Education,
The University Library,
The Graduate Department for Women,
The Department of Hygiene,
The Department of Architecture,
The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology,
The William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine,
The Department of Archæology and Palæontology.

And the following public institutions were his creations:—

The Free Library of Philadelphia,
The Free Museum of Science and Art,
The Philadelphia Museums.

Below is inscribed a sentence which Dr. Pepper constantly used as a most convincing argument in favor of persistent effort:—

"You and I must pass away, but these things will last."

Nothing could have been more impressive in their simplicity than the exercises held on that winter afternoon in memory of the man whose statue, erected by loving hands, now would stand in all ages to come near the scene of the hardest struggles of his early manhood, surrounded by his own achievements—on the very ground redeemed by him from a barren waste and turned by his genius into a scene of useful and ever-growing activity.

Little was said—what need was there for words? All the surroundings told of the greatness of the man, of his foresight and masterful grasp of affairs, of his power for work and of his independence of thought, in contrast with his gentle simplicity, fortitude, and cheerful self-sacrifice.

The Honorable George F. Edmunds, a warm personal friend of the late Dr. Pepper, as well as one of his most esteemed co-workers, at the request of the Committee had consented to be its official representative. At the invitation of Mrs. Pepper, he had also consented to rep-

resent her, and after the official report of the President of the Department of Archæology, which was but one long tribute to the memory of his distinguished predecessor, he formally presented the statue and the endowment of the "William Pepper Hall" to the University. The Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles C. Harrison, in the name of the Board of Trustees, officially accepted both the gifts, and in an able address declared the Free Museum of Science and Art open to the public.

The three addresses are herewith given. They practically form one whole, and properly belong to this record. The address delivered by Dr. Horace Howard Furness on the occasion of the presentation of the bust in 1894, although published at the time, forms part of the history of the movement, and is also reprinted and added to the present report.

The Committee in charge feel that they have fully carried out the task assigned to them.

The man whom they undertook to honor now lives only in his works. Future generations will, more correctly than we can, appreciate the value of Dr. Pepper's efforts on behalf, not only of this community, but of this continent. To his fellow-townsmen is assigned the duty of handing down what they know of him. M. Brunetière says that "posterity knows of a man but his works; only his contemporaries know the man." Surely, no man ever received a nobler tribute from his lifelong associates as well as from the most eminent among his contemporaries than did Dr. William Pepper on the occasion of which this report is the record.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PEPPER STATUE AND PEDESTAL

Mr. Lucien H. Alexander,
Dr. Harrison Allen,
Dr. Herman B. Allyn,
Mrs. E. N. Andrews,
Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr.

Mr. Llewellyn Barry,
Rev. John G. Bawn,
Dr. Henry Beates, Jr.,
Miss Frances E. Bennett,
Miss Eleanor Blodgett,
Mr. Samuel T. Bodine,
Mr. Amos P. Brown.

Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader,
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Mr. W. W. Frazier,
Dr. W. J. Freeman,
Prof. George S. Fullerton,
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Mr. John S. Gerhard,
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Mrs. Guerrero,
Dr. John Guiteras,
Mr. A. Haller Gross,

Mrs. Horace Binney Hare,
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Mr. Charles Custis Harrison,
Mrs. E. L. Harrison,
Mr. John Harrison,
Mrs. John Harrison,
Dr. A. Harshburger,
Dr. J. W. Harshburger,
Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst,

Dr. B. C. Hirst,
Mr. H. H. Houston,
Mr. S. F. Houston,
Dr. William Hunt.

Dr. Edmund J. James,
Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr.,
Mr. H. La Barre Jayne,
Dr. Joseph French Johnson,
Miss Emma Jones.

Mr. Gregory B. Keen,
Dr. William H. Klapp.

Prof. Warren P. Laird,
Dr. Robert H. Lamborn,
Dr. Francis W. Lewis,
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Mrs. Henry Pepper,
Dr. George A. Piersol,
Dr. William Campbell Posey,
Mr. Howard N. Potts,

Hon. Henry Reed,
Dr. Edward T. Reichert,
Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten.

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Mr. W. B. Saunders,
Dr. Charles Schaeffer,
Hon. John Scott,
Prof. Edgar V. Seeler,
Mr. John C. Sims,
Mr. Edgar F. Smith,
Mr. Horner Smith,
Prof. Maxwell Sommerville,
Rev. James Dallas Steele,
Dr. A. A. Stevens,
Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson,
Mr. John Stewardson,
Dr. Charles M. Stickler,
Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge,
Dr. S. S. Stryker.

Mr. S. F. Talen,
Dr. Charles H. Thomas,
Dr. William Thomson,
Dr. Francis N. Thorpe,
Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
Mr. John W. Townsend,
Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,
Dr. James Tyson.

Mrs. William Weightman,
Dr. Harry R. Wharton,
Dr. J. William White,
Mrs. George D. Widener,
Mr. P. A. B. Widener,
Dr. DeForrest Willard,
Dr. G. G. Wise,
Dr. Thomas Wistar,
Dr. H. C. Wood,

Miss Ida Wood,
Dr. T. G. Wormley.

Dr. James K. Young.

The College,
School of Architecture,
School of Biology,
Medical School,
Veterinary School,
Law School.

REPORT
BY THE
SECRETARY

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

Dr. WILLIAM PEPPER TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM PEPPER TESTIMONIAL FUND

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To Cash Received—		
Subscriptions		$11,799 49
Interest on deposits		145 76
Total		$11,945 25
By Cash Paid—		
Karl Bitter, as per contract	$9,240 00	
Gorham Company for casting	1,828 83	
Stacy Reeves & Sons	90 00	
Bureau Brothers	66 66	
Roman Bronze Company	45 00	
Robert D. Kelly, for moving statue	18 43	
Clerical service and postage	149 24	
L. Dreka, engraving cards for presentation ceremonies	45 25	
Sundries	80 27	
Printing and distributing report	335 50	
		11,899 18
*Balance		$46 07

*This balance has been turned over by the Committee to the Treasurer of the Department of Archæology of the University, to be used for the care of the statue.

CEREMONIES

INCIDENT TO THE PRESENTATION

OF THE

MONUMENT

TO

WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D.

AT

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE FREE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1899

ORDER OF EXERCISES

1. PRESENTATION OF THE BUILDING to the Trustees by Daniel Baugh, Esq., President of the Board of Managers of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology.

2. REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE, by Clarence H. Clark, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

3. PRESENTATION TO THE TRUSTEES of the statue of Dr. William Pepper by Hon. George F. Edmunds on behalf of the Testimonial Committee.

4. ACCEPTANCE OF THE BUILDING AND STATUE on behalf of the Trustees of the University by Charles Custis Harrison, LL. D., Provost of the University.

CEREMONIES AT THE FREE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE following guests were invited to sit upon the platform :—

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. James L. Miles, President of Select Council of the city of Philadelphia.
Hon. Wencel Hartman, President of Common Council of the city of Philadelphia.
Hon. Charles F. Warwick, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. George F. Edmunds.
Charles Custis Harrison, LL. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Fraley, LL. D.,
William Sellers,
John Vaughan Merrick,
Richard Wood,
Silas Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL.D.,
Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D.,
Horace Howard Furness, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D.,
Wharton Barker,
Samuel Dickson,
John Clarke Sims,
Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D.,
Rt. Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, D. D., LL. D.,
John Barnard Gest,
Joseph Smith Harris,
Walter George Smith,
William West Frazier,
Morris James Lewis, M. D.,
Joseph George Rosengarten,
Randal Morgan,
James McCrea,
Samuel Frederic Houston,
Jacob Mandes Da Costa, M. D., LL. D.,
Rev. Jesse Young Burk,
Edgar Fahs Smith, Ph. D., Sc. D.,
Daniel Baugh,
Clarence H. Clark,
Robert C. H. Brock,

William L. Elkins,
B. N. Farren,
Prof. Maxwell Sommerville,
John Sparhawk, Jr.,
Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson,
Justus C. Strawbridge,
Hon. John Wanamaker,
Hon. Calvin Wells,
Col. Joseph Willcox,
Dr. Talcott Williams,
William C. Allison,
Henry Chapman, Jr.,
E. W. Clark,
Charles H. Cramp,
Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel,
Miss Eleanor Blodgett,
Robert Foerderer,
Mrs. William Frishmuth,
Dr. Wm. Henry Furness, 3d,
Mrs. John Harrison,
Mrs. Charles C. Harrison,
Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst,
William P. Henszey,
Mrs. Walter M. James,
William J. Latta,
J. Dundas Lippincott,
Benjamin Smith Lyman,
Henry C. Mercer,
Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr.,
Harry Rogers,
Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull
George D. Widener,
Mrs. George D. Widener,
P. A. B. Widener,
Mrs. Jones Wister,
Stuart Wood.

Mrs. Pepper,
William Pepper, M. D.,
B. Franklin Pepper,
O. H. Perry Pepper,
Mrs. Perry,
John S. Gerhard,
Mrs. John S. Gerhard,
Miss Gerhard,
Albert S. Gerhard,
James B. Leonard,
Miss Leonard,
Miss Katherine B. Leonard,
Sydney L. Wright,
Mrs. Sydney L. Wright,
Miss Wright,
George Wharton Pepper,
Mrs. George Wharton Pepper,
Dr. J. Alison Scott,
Mrs. J. Alison Scott,
Ernest Zantzinger,
Mrs. Ernest Zantzinger,
Charles Platt,
Mrs. Charles Platt,
Miss Platt,
Karl Bitter,
Henry M. Watts,
W. Carlton Watts,
Miss Marion Watts,
William Platt Pepper,
Mrs. William Platt Pepper,
Misses Pepper,
John Lafarge,
Mrs. John Lafarge,
Charles Platt, Jr.,
Charles Platt, 3d,
David Pepper,
David Pepper, Jr.,
Mrs. David Pepper, Jr.,
Mrs. J. Waln Vaux,
The Messrs. Vaux,

Miss Vaux,
Mrs. John Gwinn,
Mrs. J. Howard Gibson,
Miss Gibson,
Miss Mary K. Gibson,
Henry C. Gibson,
John Sheaff,
Mrs. John Sheaff,
Frederick S. Pepper,
Mrs. Frederick S. Pepper,
Mrs. Clayton Platt,
John Platt,
Clayton Platt,
Clayton Platt, Jr.,
Mrs. Clayton Platt, Jr.,
John W. Pepper,
Mrs. John W. Pepper,
Mrs. Henry Pepper,
W. Brooke Rawle,
Mrs. W. Brooke Rawle,
Francis C. Harris,
Mrs. Francis C. Harris,
Mrs. Leverett Bradley,
Dr. James MacAlister,
Theodore N. Ely,
Dr. William P. Wilson,
Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler, Sr.,
Edwin H. Fitler,
William W. Fitler,
Mrs. Daniel Baugh,
Mrs. Charles H. Howell,
Mrs. George R. Howell.

ADDRESS

BY

DANIEL BAUGH, Esq.

DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE

Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania

AND THE

Presentation of the Statue

December 20th, 1899

ADDRESS BY DANIEL BAUGH, Esq.

Mr. Provost, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen:

IT is my duty as President of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology, to present to you on behalf of the Board of Managers an official report of the work which was freely assumed by us six years ago, and of which the first part is now completed.

I will leave to the Chairman of the Building Committee the task of giving you the exact details and figures, but I may now state that the edifice in which we are assembled, and which it is my privilege to-day to formally transfer through you to the University of Pennsylvania, to become part of its property forever, represents with its mechanical plant and furniture a total expenditure of $385,000. These figures, of course, do not include the ground upon which it stands, which is estimated at $225,000, nor the extensive collections housed within its walls, the value of which is far greater than that of the building itself.

The present plan greatly exceeds in its proportions that originally proposed. In 1893 the first steps were taken by some of us to secure a Museum building at a total cost of $150,000. This change in the plan was due to the late Dr. William Pepper, who, anxious to provide for a more imposing structure, increased his own original subscription of $5000 to $50,000. His liberality was soon emulated by others. Thus the present plant was secured.

It is a cause of sincere regret to the Managers of the Department, as well as to the architects, that the dome, without which the edifice now stands architecturally defective, remains unfinished. The foundations were laid, but in view of his fast failing health Dr. Pepper deemed it wise to complete the portion of the building now open, and to trust to the future for its crowning feature.

Six sections of the present structure are the gifts of individuals—Dr. William Pepper, Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler and her children, William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, B. N. Farren, and myself.

In the six years of hard labor represented by the building as it now stands, many changes have taken place.

Of the original Building Committee, who for the first time on January 21st, 1893, met at the house of the Chairman to consider the possibility of doing what to-day is an accomplished fact, some are dead whilst others are far away. Their places have been filled by other efficient, generous, and willing men, and although painfully conscious of loss, we have gone on and the work has been done. It is but fair, however, as only two of us are left, to record their names: They were the late Provost Pepper, Hon. Charlemagne Tower, then President of the Department, Prof. Maxwell Sommerville, Mr. C. Howard Colket, Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, Mrs. John Harrison. Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson was the Secretary of the Committee, and I had the honor of being its Chairman. Mr. Charles H. Cramp was almost immediately added to the number. This Committee, working under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Pepper, did pioneer work and aroused interest in the undertaking.

Through its exertions the Building Fund was started. After an earnest effort, lasting several months, a tract of eight acres of the Almshouse ground, already reserved by ordinance of July 6th, 1883, for a public park, was, by

ordinance of Councils, approved March 30th, 1894, conveyed to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, in trust, to lay out and maintain as and for a museum, park, and botanical garden without expense to the city, the same to be open to the free access of the public at all times forever under suitable regulations, and also to erect thereon a Free Museum of Science and Art without expense to the said city.

The University formally accepted these conditions and placed their carrying out under the direction of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology, with authority to lay out the grounds and to procure the plans and specifications for the erection of a Free Museum of Science and Art, with the understanding that the funds for such work were to be secured by this Department, and that there should be no occasion to apply any portion of the general funds of the University thereto.

Through its President, Mr. Tower, the Department pledged itself to this task, and asked the Board of Trustees for the authority to apply to the Legislature at its next session for an appropriation toward the construction of Museum buildings upon the site assigned for that purpose.

This authority was granted by you on May 1st, 1894. And in 1895, after considerable effort, the Legislature appropriated $200,000 to the University, $150,000 of which, by previous agreement, was devoted to the erection of this building, with the understanding that an equal amount be raised by private subscriptions.

In October, 1895, by ordinance of Councils approved by Mayor Warwick, an additional acre and one-seventh of the ground was granted the University by the city under the same conditions as the former grant, which enabled the Building Committee to place the structure at a suitable distance from the street and to reserve the western corner as an open space.

Meantime the plans, drawn by the architects, Messrs. Wilson Eyre, Frank Miles Day & Bro., and Cope & Stewardson, had been diligently studied, and at the meeting held at the house of the Chairman on December 18th, 1895, the Committee submitted the result of its labors for approval to the Board of Managers, at the same time reporting that the amount necessary to secure the State appropriation had been fully subscribed.

The report and plans were approved, and the Committee was instructed to get bids upon the western section. (Plan A, December 18th, 1895.)

The winter of 1895 and 1896 was spent in working out details and in getting bids and specifications. A mechanical engineer, Dr. Drysdale, was added to our corps of architects. In the early summer the foundations were begun. At this time Messrs. C. H. Clark, B. N. Farren, W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, Theodore N. Ely, John Wanamaker, Justus C. Strawbridge, and Samuel F. Houston had joined the Building Committee, Messrs. Strawbridge and Houston taking full charge of the grounds. From that time the work steadily progressed, until, on July 28th, 1898, it received a sudden check in the death of Dr. William Pepper.

As Provost of the University Dr. Pepper had early understood the value and meaning of such an educational plant in a community. The generous encouragement which he gave to the development of Archæology in this city endeared him to those who worked along such lines. After he resigned the Provostship of the University he had been prevailed upon to accept the Presidency of this Department, Mr. Tower having resigned, but continuing his helpful interest in the work.

Under his leadership, nothing appeared impossible. He gave freely himself and led others to give, and his masterful mind grasped every detail, leaving nothing to

chance. At the time of his death he was turning his attention to the raising of an endowment fund, with a view to securing the running expenses of this establishment, and several liberal subscriptions had already been made by Messrs. John H. Converse, William P. Henszey, Charles H. Cramp, Samuel Dickson, and Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson.

For awhile it seemed as though without him the work could not be carried on. But his co-workers rallied from the shock, with a firm determination, whatever the cost, to bring this undertaking to a worthy and successful termination. Messrs. Clarence H. Clark, Robert C. H. Brock, Samuel F. Houston, Justus C. Strawbridge, Calvin Wells, John Sparkawk, Jr., John Wanamaker, and myself guaranteed the amount necessary to carry on the work until the completion of the building. And I may say that my colleagues have nobly performed their self-imposed duty.

To Mr. Clarence H. Clark, Chairman of the Building Committee, and to Mr. John Sparhawk, Jr., the Treasurer, are especially due our thanks. They have devoted to the work, not only of their means, but an amount of time and of businesslike attention without which it is difficult to imagine how the task could have been performed.

At the time of Dr. Pepper's death nothing had been considered with regard to the necessary equipment and furnishing of the building.

Mr. Clark, with the architects, undertook the difficult task and successfully administered this troublesome part of the undertaking.

It is also under his able management that the installation of the collections has been carried out. The latter represented the accumulation of ten years and the result of many important expeditions and excavations, some of which were prosecuted directly under the auspices of the

Department. Owing to lack of space a large proportion of this accumulation has not yet been unpacked. To provide for all this was a serious undertaking.

A balance of $35,000 in the building fund, left over and above the contracts for construction, was used for this purpose. Mr. William L. Elkins, Mr. B. N. Farren, and myself each provided for the installation of our respective foundations. Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst and Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel also agreed to install their collections. In this way some $20,000 were added to the available fund. With careful management the work has been completed, and a dignified though economical equipment has been secured.

No historic record of this edifice can be regarded as complete, or even as accurate, without a mention of the share which the Secretary, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, has had in its conception as well as in its erection. From the beginning she brought most of us together, working with us shoulder to shoulder, and often pointing the way.

Were I to allow myself the indulgence of a retrospective glance at the early period of the Museum project, I would detain you too long. But I cannot refrain from speaking this word of just tribute to the intelligent zeal, unsparingly manifested by Mrs. Stevenson, which inspired every early effort. Her faculty of interesting others was so kindly and earnestly exercised, and with such gentle enthusiasm, that the way towards the development of her plans and hopes seemed easy.

The value of an educational Museum, such as this, largely depends upon the accuracy of the record kept of the history of its collections, as well as upon the clearness of the manner in which this record is placed before the visitor.

The method of exhibition, the classification of the material, the character of the labels, the use of charts, maps,

and diagrams, form in themselves a science which transforms an insignificant fragment into an eloquent witness, and without which the most beautiful object is but a mere relic, dead and silent before our eyes. To quote the celebrated words of an eminent man now dead, Dr. G. Brown Goode, such intelligent methods have transformed the museum of the past "from a cemetery of bric-a-brac into a nursery of living thoughts."

Too much credit, therefore, cannot be given to our Curators, Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. Hilprecht, Mr. Culin, Professor Sommerville, and Mr. Wilson Eyre, for the manner in which they have studied and planned the display of the collections placed under their charge. The labeling as yet is by no means complete; but enough has already been done to indicate the excellent method followed, and I feel safe in stating that before long our Museum will justify Professor Huxley's definition and become "a consultative library of objects."

With the beginning of a new century this Museum assumes its place among the permanent establishments of this time-honored Institution. It must stand in years to come a dignified monument to the progress of human thought in the nineteenth century.

Ninety-eight years ago Grotefend, in Europe, was feeling his way to the first spelling out of the Persian cuneiform character, and only from 1840 to 1860 did Colonel Rawlinson open up to science the mysteries of ancient Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions. Yet to-day, in addition to those already translated and published, there are within these walls here in Philadelphia some forty thousand inscribed tablets, forming a part of the results of our great Nippur Expedition, planned and organized by Dr. John P. Peters, undertaken by Mr. E. W. Clark and his committee and supporters, and continued by Dr. Haynes under the supervision of Dr. Hermann V. Hilprecht.

This immense amount of scientific material is now open to the study of scholars and awaiting publication.

Only eighty years have elapsed since the key to the decipherment of hieroglyphics was wrenched by Champollion from the Egyptian Sphinx, yet now, as you pass through the Egyptian Hall and glance at the objects displayed in its cases, you will read accurate translations of the words which their former owners thought worthy to hand down to posterity, and their very names, some of which are almost as familiar to us as those of Numa or Pompey. The intellectual activity of this century of wonders has not only conquered space, it has also conquered time, and to-day, to a well-equipped university, destined to turn out men fitted to enter the world such as modern science has made it, a museum is no less a necessity than is a chemical laboratory or a school of engineering. For it has well been said that a college which imparts only second-hand knowledge to its students, belongs to a stage of civilization which is fast being left behind.

It is worthy of remark that the space available in the new building is already almost inadequate to the necessities of the Curators, both with regard to exhibition space and to store room. The Babylonian Hall is full, the Egyptian Hall is crowded, and nearly the whole of the hall assigned to the Mediterranean is occupied by the splendid results of excavations conducted in Etruria for the American Exploration Society under the direction of Prof. A. L. Frothingham, and the gifts of Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst and Hon. John Wanamaker. Little space is left in Pepper Hall, where are exhibited the superb casts obtained through the efforts of Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr., as well as the collection of original Roman sculpture presented by Mrs. Drexel. Already the Elkins Library has been encroached upon for the proper display of Mr. R. C. H. Brock's fine collection of coins, and the section

assigned for the Asiatic Continent has been broken into for the exhibition of Professor Sommerville's valuable collection of Glyptics, now temporarily installed near the unique Buddhistic temple, which we also owe to his liberality.

Important collections, such as those from Polynesia, Peru, and Florida, principally gifts of Dr. William Pepper, are only partly displayed, in order to make room for the fine Furness-Harrison-Hiller collection from Borneo, for Mrs. Hearst's cliff-dweller's collection, for Mrs. Frishmuth's important series of musical instruments, and for Mrs. Drexel's charming collection of fans.

The collection made by Dr. and Mrs. Talcott Williams in Morocco, and Mrs. Hearst's Russian collection, are inadequately displayed—indeed, it will be necessary to fit out parts of the basement and to turn them into exhibition rooms before anything like justice can be done to the material which we possess, and much anthropological and ethnological material is now stored, as well as the surplus accumulations of the Babylonian, Egyptian, and Mediterranean sections.

It is impossible in the brief time at my disposal to do justice to the many valuable gifts made to this Museum by generous individuals. Only a few days ago Mr. John Wanamaker presented an interesting Eskimo collection from Point Barrow, and a beautiful collection of gold jewelry from the Etruscan region, and to-day Mrs. Dillwyn Parrish, of London, announces by cable, in the name of her late husband, a bequest of a superb Mosaic pavement from ancient Carthage, which is to form the beginning of a collection to be known as the "Dillwyn Parrish Collection." This gift is accompanied with an annuity of not less than $500 for the maintenance and increase of the collection. Truly, a most fitting memorial to a man whose taste and knowledge as a collector are well known.

The generous contributions of Mrs. John Harrison, of Hon. Calvin Wells, of Mrs. Jones Wister, of Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., and of other enlightened citizens have enabled the American Exploration Society to ally itself to and to co-operate with the Egypt Exploration Fund, and, owing to a most liberal treatment by the London Committee, the American Exploration Society has secured for Philadelphia a noble series of Egyptian monuments of rare value, which are a part of Mr. W. M. Flinders-Petrie's recent remarkable "finds" in the Nile Valley.

It is therefore evident that if the scientific activities of the Department continue such as they have been in the past, further provision for growth must now become imperative. Ample space, however, has been provided for such growth on the nine acres of ground devoted to that purpose, and the plans are ready for gradual additions, to be made by those who will succeed us.

To-day, Mr. Provost and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, we have invited you to come and receive from us this building, free from debt, fully furnished, and with the accumulated collections of ten years' standing installed. We feel that we have faithfully discharged the obligation toward the University contracted in our behalf in 1894 by my predecessor, Hon. Charlemagne Tower, and that we have carried out for the Trustees the agreement then made with the municipality, to erect upon the ground secured by this Department from the city a Free Museum of Science and Art, with funds obtained by us without cost to the University.

REPORT BY CLARENCE H. CLARK, Esq.

Mr. Provost, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen:

THE Museum Building as projected by the late Dr. Pepper, designed under his direction by the associate architects, Messrs. F. Miles Day & Bro., Messrs. Cope & Stewardson, and Mr. Wilson Eyre, Jr., with Dr. W. A. Drysdale, consulting electrical engineer, when completed, will occupy a large portion of the lot of ground, some nine acres in extent, given by the city of Philadelphia to the University of Pennsylvania as a site for a Museum of Science and Art and for a Botanical Garden.

The cost of the entire building, it is estimated, will be from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Less than one-fifth of the building has up to this time been finished, at an outlay of about $385,000.

Our hope had been that the dome, estimated to cost $125,000, which naturally forms a part of the wing already erected, and which will add so much to the external appearance of the structure, could have been built and dedicated at this time.

Unfortunately, Dr. Pepper died before this sum could be secured, and since his death no one has felt equal to the task.

It is to be hoped that in the near future means may be secured wherewith additions may be made to the existing structure, as more room is sorely needed to accommodate the collections owned by the Museum and at this time not on exhibition.

REPORT BY CLARENCE H. CLARK, Esq.

The cost of the new Museum Building, already erected, with the furniture and fixtures, will be approximately $385,300, as follows:—

Building, including foundations	$270,304 47
Mechanical plant, including electric lighting	40,438 25
Architects and Superintendent	30,902 49
Furniture and sundry extras	43,685 87
Total	$385,331 08

This sum has been provided by subscriptions, as follows:—

State of Pennsylvania	$150,000 00
Dr. William Pepper	50,000 00
Fitler Estate	30,000 00
Daniel Baugh	34,800 00
William L. Elkins	35,000 00
P. A. B. Widener	30,000 00
B. N. Farren	13,500 00
Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel	5,770 00
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.	5,000 00
C. Howard Colket	5,000 00
Charles H. Cramp	5,000 00
Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst	5,000 00
J. C. Strawbridge	5,000 00
Dr. W. A. Drysdale	2,175 78
John Harrison	2,000 00
William Platt Pepper	1,000 00
Miss Eleanor Blodgett	500 00
R. E. Glendinning	500 00
Carl Edelheim	500 00
S. F. Houston	1,000 00
Alfred C. Harrison	1,000 00
Warren Webster & Co.	500 00
Samuel Roberts Vicars	200 00
Miss C. D. Kates	100 00
Total	$383,545 78
Interest collected on moneys in bank during construction,	8,293 06
Total	$391,838 84

Of the total cost of the building, $369,656.46 has up to date been paid in cash, leaving $15,674.62 yet to be paid.

We still have in the hands of our Treasurer a moderate sum over and above the sum yet to be paid as stated, with which to meet any further expenditures that may be authorized by the Board of Managers.

We can look upon the work as substantially finished: the building as far as at this time projected, the collections as far as possible installed; and our only regret is that the man to whom the city and the University owe this grand monument was not permitted to live to see the consummation of his hopes.

ADDRESS

BY

THE HONORABLE GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

PRESENTATION OF STATUE AND ENDOWMENT

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DECEMBER 20TH, 1899

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

Mr. Provost, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

IT is my glad and grateful privilege, on behalf of the Dr. Pepper Memorial Committee and of many of the friends of the late Dr. William Pepper who were associated or co-operated with him in the very interesting and important archæological work of which many triumphs are displayed in this building, to present to the Trustees of the University the bronze statue of that great, unselfish, and loving benefactor of the people of this city and of his State, and, in a broader sense, of his race. The statue rests on the grounds of this building, calmly to take the sunshine and the storms of nature, as he calmly took the plaudits of grateful citizens or the storm (if any there was) of opposition to his broad plans and persistent efforts to promote in every way the true material and social welfare and progress of the City and State, as well as of learning and science, for the good of all mankind. I cannot on this occasion give even an outline of his career. This must be left to better hands and another time; indeed, now and here, it is not needed; it is known to you all.

The idea of a testimonial to Dr. Pepper originated in the Department of Archæology in the winter of 1894, while he was living. It was at first intended to invite him to sit for a bust, to be given to the University by a few of

his friends and co-workers. But on his announcing his intention to resign the Provostship of the University at the following June Commencement, it was decided to make the tribute more formal, and at the same time to make the offering more worthy.

A Committee was formed of representatives of the Board of Trustees, of the Faculty, and of the various Departments of the University. These elected Hon. Charlemagne Tower, (then President of the Department of Archæology and a Trustee of the University) Chairman, Rev. Jesse Y. Burk (the Secretary of the University) Treasurer, and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson (Secretary of the Department of Archæology) Secretary, and resolved upon a statue by Karl Bitter. As the time was short, it was decided that the model of the bust, then well under way, should be used at the June Commencement, announcement being made that a statue was to be presented and that Dr. Horace Howard Furness be invited to make the formal address on that occasion. The model bust then used now stands in "Pepper Hall."

At a meeting held in May, 1894, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five, of which himself, the Treasurer, and Secretary should be members, with power to raise and disburse the necessary funds, attend to all details of the undertaking, and otherwise carry it to completion, and with power to fill all vacancies in its own body. The Chairman appointed Mr. Baugh and Mr. Strawbridge, and upon Mr. Tower's departure for Austria, Mr. Strawbridge was elected Chairman. Upon Mr. Burk's becoming incapacitated by illness, Mr. Baugh was elected Treasurer. The accomplished Secretary has remained the same. The statue intended as a testimonial has become a memorial. One hundred and forty-eight subscribers contributed to the fund—some humble friends gave a few cents, some more favored in means gave hundreds

of dollars, or even thousands—but throughout it has been a labor of appreciative love, now turned by death into a tribute of enduring respect and admiration.

The archæological work which has led to this special memorial, and to which work Dr. Pepper contributed largely of his means and—far more important—the wealth of his great talents and knowledge and the untiring and persistent energy which characterized all his varied work, has proved of very great value. The solution of the mystery of the beginnings of the social and national life of our race has been for centuries among the chief objects of historians, philosophers, and students. Through the efforts of such as Dr. Pepper and his co-workers, who join in this testimonial, the cloud which has so long rested on the far past has slowly but surely been lifted. Europe, from her caves and lakes, has given us something of the story of her earliest peoples. Asia has, from the depths of the earth at Troy, Babylon, Nippur, and elsewhere, restored to us the evidences of a civilization flourishing long before regular and definite historic chronology began. Africa and our own Western Hemisphere have furnished contributions not less valuable. The poet's "arch of splendor, bridging the gulf of long ago," is becoming something more than a dream, and through such efforts as this great University and others are making the hunger for more knowledge of the earliest history of the human race is being in some degree appeased. Thus this memorial statue becomes also a milestone of progress. But it should be, and I am sure it will be in the loving keeping of the University, much more. It will, so long as the bronze figure of this great man and worker endures and brings to the memory and thoughts of the beholders his life and beneficent career, be an inspiration to that ardent and earnest and honest life and work which alone can bring happiness and success to man and to nations.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

Mr. Provost and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

I have it in charge for the friend of myself and my family, Mrs. Frances Sergeant Pepper, the widow of the late Dr. William Pepper, to deliver to you her gift of $50,000 in money, with a deed of trust relating to the same, as an endowment fund for the maintenance of the hall in the Museum which bears his name. This memorial donation comes from one whose best and most sacred ties of human life were suddenly broken by his death. I may not on such an occasion as this speak of the sorrows that always do and always must attend such bereavements in the family household, but I may speak of the loving remembrances which endure and of the faith which assures us that to the tender and true such separations are of brief duration. This gracious lady, herself a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin, whose wise and beneficent work for this city and his country still remains in flourishing institutions established by him for the increase of knowledge and for the development of free social and political organization, knows in looking back upon the career of her gifted husband that it is not the length of days which makes up the fullness of life, but it is that "he filled his space with deeds, not with lingering years." It is with this sentiment that she establishes this endowment in memory of the husband she loved and whom we all loved. It is a monument that she trusts will endure longer than structures of marble or bronze, and will, in the keeping of this great seat of learning, from year to year in the long time to come, continue to be, like a perpetual fountain, the refreshment and stimulus of those seekers after knowledge and truth who, like the man whose name she commemorates, strive with brave, true hearts, as lovers of their fellowmen, for the best good that comes from such endeavors.

I now, in the name of Mrs. Pepper, deliver to you this fund and her deed of gift.

ADDRESS

BY

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL. D.

PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

DECEMBER 20TH, 1899

ADDRESS BY

CHARLES CUSTIS HARRISON, LL. D.

Mr. President, Managers of the Department of Archæology and Palæontology, Ladies and Gentlemen:

IT gives me great pleasure to receive for the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania this magnificent result of the thought, the labors, and generous gifts of the past six years, and upon your behalf to declare the Free Museum of Science and Art from henceforth open for its scholastic and its public uses.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, members of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia: It gives me an equal pleasure to thus announce to the municipal authorities the fulfillment of the pledge made to them when they granted to the University this land in trust for Museum purposes, and to reiterate the grateful thanks with which the Trustees received that renewed mark of the civic confidence, without which the erection of this Museum would have been impossible or indefinitely delayed.

I am sure that in planning this Museum and in meditating upon its purposes, all who have had to do with it recognize the study of the life of man upon this planet to be a filial duty and a reverent object of University investigation. We of to-day are what we are and owe what we are to those who have gone before us. Our hopes and fears, our purposes and plans, our ability to achieve, our

failures as to results, come to us, not only from our immediate surroundings, but are the inheritors of a time that is past. We cannot cut ourselves by any line of cleavage from yesterday, and say to ourselves that we will live for to-day. We are debtors to the past and responsible to the future, precisely as the child of to-day is interested in and dependent upon the life and character of his parents or his remoter ancestors. We cannot separate ourselves from that by history, but must assimilate it in our own lives and transmit it with what we have done to those who are to come after us. And so the duty of the University is to take up the larger question of the history and the daily life of bygone times. To the University and to those who are interested in this work nothing which concerns humanity is alien. There has been, then, undertaken by the civic interest of those benefactors, the duty of illustrating here the life of man upon this planet—sometimes it may be only in broad sketches, at other times in its minutest details, what has been the history of the progress of the races; what light was shed upon their pathway; how they dealt with one another; or what was their progress in the arts of life. Is it nothing to one who passes by that here you may see the door socket of the Temple of Baal, at Ur of the Chaldees, where Abraham worshipped before he went into another country, not knowing whither he went? Is it nothing to you who pass by that at the time when this man was showing his faith by taking his flocks and herds from the Euphrates Valley to the shores of the Mediterranean, there was one also in Egypt to whom the witness had not been vouchsafed in vain, but whose heart responded to the rain from heaven and the fruitful seasons? So that there was inscribed upon the Egyptian's resting place such an epitaph as this: "I did that which was right. I hated evil. I gave bread to the hungry and water to the thirsty; clothes to the naked, succor to him who was

in need. I harmed not a child. I injured not a widow. There was neither beggar nor needy in my time; none went hungry. I did that which was pleasing to my parents. My door stood open to him who entered from without, and I refreshed him."

Such records as these—elevating to us all—are their own great reward. And yet they represent periods so late in human history that we may call them almost "modern" events. Far back in the history of the world—as far back in this recital as we are on the hither side of it—has parts of that history been written in authentic characters through the work of the Department of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania. The humanity which has made the whole world kin is proven by what is here deposited, and, naturally, not only what is of good in human nature, but what is of evil. We find the King of Assyria pleading with the King of Egypt for greater gifts of gold in exchange for precious and rare jewels; but we find the jewels sent in return for the gold of Egypt to be but glass, colored adroitly through chemical processes. We find the children of Babylonia amused as if in the nursery of to-day. There is the Noah's Ark, with the mother, and the litter of young dogs, and there the child's rattle of clay. So we seek to know of the recreations of the people. We find identically the same games in every part of the world, going far back of any time at which there is the slighest knowledge of any intercommunication. Does music charm, or sculpture and painting ennoble? Here we have instruments of music, the paintings of the Greek in Egypt, and the sculptures of Nineveh. If we watch to-day the course of foreign exchange, the rates of money, and the transactions of the market place, so we may investigate and know the daily life of merchants two thousand five hundred years ago. We have here their libraries, their books of accounts. We know the basis upon which, as real estate agents,

they took care of properties; the obligations which were incurred for the planting of trees; the irrigation of land; the rates of interest upon which money was loaned. And as we know what their interests were in childhood and in manhood, so we can follow them to the grave and show here the coffins in which their bodies were laid to rest.

Nor have these men and women gone only to the remote East for additions to the fund of knowledge—the East, which is in fancy called "the cradle of the race"—but they have come West, and further West. Here you will find the history of Northern Italy, at a time when the "Twin Brothers" were nursed upon the hills of Rome, whose thatched hut was sacredly kept as an archæological treasure for so many years amidst the palaces of the Cæsars. From North and South America the collections are no less rich, but it is one of the curious facts in archæology that while the chronology of the East may be ascertained with reasonable accuracy by comparative facts, the chronology of the Western Hemisphere is not easily determined. We cannot tell, then, at what precise date those "cliff-dwellers" lived, whose life is illustrated here in the most perfect way, untouched by any foreign contact. We can only know that before any records of our history begin, that tribe had long since passed away.

Time would fail to tell of what has been accomplished here in these six years. The collections from Peru; the stone implements, the ethnographical collections from Borneo—certainly the most perfect in any museum; religious objects from Japan, from Thibet, from the Malay Peninsula, from the Philippine Islands; costumes of former days; fans of royal quality, decorated by the greatest artists; bronzes and coins, which had their then use as tokens of exchange, but now have their significance as being inscriptions of historical facts of the highest value because unquestioned. So that there have been brought

here from every point of the compass the beginnings, at least, and, in many respects, the completed collections of the history of the world from quite six thousand years B. C. to us, the inheritors of eight thousand years of history.

That upon this great subject of archæology Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania should not be overlooked by New York and the greater capitals of Europe was the purpose of the late President of the Department of Archæology and his earnest co-workers.

You, sir, have depicted the activity and unfailing resources of the man whose statue is to-day uncovered and presented in perpetuity to the University of Pennsylvania. That activity was the record of his life from his early boyhood. When a college lad he was always making memoranda upon his tablets (with the little pencil which he kept in his vest pocket) of things to be accomplished, and as often crossing them off with the same pencil when accomplished. But the tablet was never erased. It was always full, so fast did new things follow upon the old.

The Trustees of the University were glad to assign to his statue so public and prominent a site and one so near to the latest object of his creative purpose. There have been inscribed upon the records of the University, in final and imperishable ways, the records of his service and the tragedy of his death. Far from home—a continent separating him from those who were nearest to him—a torrent of irrepressible tears preceded the breaking of his heart. From childhood to his grave, how restless, how eventful a life! Well adopted was his motto: "Repose elsewhere."

And what shall I say in fulfillment of the last and tenderest duty? I transmit with sad satisfaction to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania the deed of gift which is now so generously offered—a gift of

$50,000 towards the endowment of the hall known as "Pepper Hall," in this Museum Building—doubtless the realization of the purpose of Dr. Pepper, defeated by his sudden death.

There can, I know, be no greater happiness in the use of wealth than that which is to come from the safeguarding of one's fondest recollections. The gentle words in which you, sir, have spoken, have already found their echo in every breast, for in her absence we may say with propriety that no more chaste and gentle heart ever beat within our borders, and this gift may bear with it a practical significance of deepest moment.

We are too apt to accept such accomplishments as have formed the basis of the occasion of to-day as if they came of themselves. They represent, as some of us too well know, constant work, disappointment often, chagrin often, sometimes not only want of sympathy, but a sneer, and too seldom the willing response which alone makes a great university, or any of its great departments, possible in amplest measure.

This Department, with all its treasures and deposits, represents almost exclusively work done in every part of the world at private cost, and a work which can only be continued and advanced by private help.

Here the public may come and go. Here "Prue and I" may have their place with those who can travel wherever their desires may tempt them. May I not ask, then, in some appropriate way, that as this great assemblage has gathered here to-day to the dedication of the building, to the unveiling of the statue, and to hear the tidings of Mrs. Pepper's offering, so the day may mark the heartfelt interest of a great community in enriching the endowments and in making easier in the future than it has been in the past the task of those whose presently completed work is now offered and accepted?

ADDRESS

BY

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, PH. D., LL.D., LITT. D.

DELIVERED AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

JUNE 10TH, 1894

ADDRESS BY
HORACE HOWARD FURNESS,
PH. D., LL. D., LITT. D.

YOUR EXCELLENCY (GOVERNOR PATTISON), MR. PROVOST, YOUR HONOR (MAYOR STUART), LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND—"OUR BOYS":

THE Trustees, whom I have the honor to represent, have deemed it fitting, on this memorable day, when a chapter of the University's history is about to be closed, that some note be made of the University's present position, and of the influences which have guided it thereto.

The simplest and most natural way of estimating our height, is to recall the level whence we sprung. Be not terrified. I'll not retreat into the "dark backward and abysm of time," one hundred and fifty-four years, to the day when this University was founded, but ask you to go with me in your memory no further than to the year 1881, and, imagining ourselves within the wooden enclosure which then surrounds the University, take a bird's-eye view of the College buildings. (It needn't be a very large bird—I think a sparrow will do.) We see the College Hall, the Medical Hall, the Medical and Dental Laboratory, and, a little further off, the half-sized University Hospital. In all, four buildings, standing on a plot of about fifteen and a half acres. Within these buildings, one of which holds the modest library of 20,000 volumes,

44 professors and instructors teach Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Music, Medicine, Dentistry, and Law to 981 students, of whom by far the larger number are in the Medical Department, but all of them hungry after knowledge, and the professors have hard work to keep their little gaping mouths well filled.

This was the University thirteen or fourteen years ago—sedate, conservative, respectable; quiescent in the belief that the methods of education which were wholesome for the fathers must be wholesome and all-sufficient for the sons and grandsons. Then came a revival of interest in education, sweeping like a wind over Europe, and reaching these shores. In one of the eddies, accelerated, it may be, by the rush of the nations through our Centennial town, our dear old University was caught, and, lifting her serene eyes, she, too, pleaded for a wider range of usefulness, and a larger recognition.

The Provost at that time had accomplished a fine task, and had guided the University from its dingy, somnolent rooms in the heart of the city to these new halls on the banks of the Schuylkill; but the voice of his early love still charmed him, that voice from whose accents he had learned "How a Free People conduct a long War," and under whose inspiration he had sent this knowledge forth, to fill with renewed energy and with exhilarating hope the hearts of the whole North, from Lincoln, in the Presidential chair, down to the armed citizens in the ranks.

The summons of this voice to those fair but neglected fields of historical research, Provost Stillé could not disobey, and from those fields, as we are all proud to know, he has since then garnered fruits and harvests which have placed his name high among the historians of the land.

And so we had to find a new Provost.

Do you think that an easy task? Bethink you—what are the qualities which hope bade us find somewhere or

other embodied in one man? Our ideal Provost had to be a man of marked individuality (a quality predestined to hostile criticism); a man of administrative ability (which is sure to collide with indolent inertia—the besetting sin of students); a man of firm will; able to read the future in the instant; of consummate tact; and, above all, he must be vigilant to discern in the educational heavens the signs of the time. Lastly, our ideal Provost, while he need not of necessity be an anatomist, must, nevertheless, know, to the extremest nicety, the exact location in every rich man's body of the pocketbook nerve—that nerve of the keenest sensibility in the whole system; and our ideal Provost must know when and where and how to touch this nerve so as to excite the largest reflex action.

Do you think such Provosts are as plenty as blackberries?

What an anxious time it was, in those far-off days! Numberless were the candidates whose fitness was discussed. I remember I was deputed, when in Boston, to sound the revered Phillips Brooks, and on two different days I pleaded with him. To him whose love for young men was commensurate only with his power over them, the temptation to accept the office of Provost here was, as he repeatedly said, very great. At one time I was filled with hope, but at the last he decided that, dearly as he loved Philadelphia, the clearer vision forbade him to desert his Boston parish.

You all know where our choice, our happy choice, at last fell, thirteen years ago. Would you know how happy that choice has proved, lift your eyes and mark: In addition to the four buildings which we saw thirteen years ago, we now see a Library, as a building one of the finest and best equipped in the land, holding within its fireproof walls 120,000 bound volumes, and already becoming the nucleus of pleasant college memories; we see an

Electrical Laboratory, where the thunderbolt which the Founder of this University snatched from the skies is reclaimed from the wild, zigzag courses of its youth, and, while teaching us how to control it, is itself taught decorum and sobriety and how to earn its living—or, if not "its" living, it is taught to earn ours, which is better; we see a large Central Light and Heat Station; we see a Veterinary Building, with its long row of pathetic hospital stalls—I say "pathetic," because in them stand the patient, disabled breadwinners of many and many a poor household, to which, by the best skill of this beneficent institution, they are restored, when possible, sound and ready for renewed gain-giving toil; behind this long, low building we see the pretty, cottage-like Hospital, with its piazzas and verandas, where, for that most faithful friend of man, the dog, every canine comfort is provided in his ailments, and where physic is gently administered, and not brutally thrown to him as Macbeth prescribes (but what else could we expect from that wicked tyrant? Ah, what profound lessons Shakespeare teaches! In that tragedy he shows us that when once a man has entered on the downward path by murdering his king he goes from bad to worse, until at last he will not scruple to recommend that physic be thrown to dogs! We always administer it at the veterinary gently, with a spoon—and plenty of it). Beyond the Veterinary Building stands the Biological Building—into whose admirable museums and attractive lecture rooms who can enter without wishing to "call back yesterday, bid Time return," that, once more a youth, he can there drink thirsty draughts of the knowledge of Life in its Protean forms?—we note a spacious wing added to the Hospital, almost doubling its size, and near by, a delightful, attractive Home for the nurses, where, during the hours when they are not watching by the bed of pain, all the comfort and seclusion

of a home are provided for those white-robed ministrants of mercy; and on the other side two Maternity Hospitals; behind them all, the Mortuary, complete with every appliance suggested by modern skill and experience; on the right is the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, that fine institution—unparalleled, I believe, in this country—devoted solely to original research, whence will issue, in coming years, solutions of Nature's mysteries of inestimable benefit to mankind; and on the left the homelike residence devoted to the accommodation of the young women attending the professional schools; beyond is the Hygienic Laboratory, where microbes and bacilli are challenged and made to stand and deliver, and where we learn that the true Battle of Life is fought in our veins and arteries; and still further on is the Laboratory of Chemistry, that fascinating science, the sum of whose formulas must have been in the Creative Mind when the morning stars sang together and Eternity became Time. In addition we see a Dining Hall, and the Athletic Grounds, whereon, to make the balance true between all departments, the worship of brain is counterpoised by the worship of brawn.

Thus much for the mere buildings, which now number twenty in all, five times as many as we saw in 1881, while the College grounds have expanded to fifty-two acres, as against the former fifteen and a half.

If we turn to the list of professors and instructors, we find that there are six times as many now as there were thirteen years ago. Our last catalogue shows that they now number two hundred and sixty-eight and the number of students has more than doubled. There are now two thousand one hundred and eighty cormorants for knowledge who are eminently successful in keeping their professors from falling into mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do.

If we compare the value of the property of all kinds held by the University in 1881 with what it now holds, we shall find the same noteworthy increase. In that year, in round numbers, it was sixteen hundred thousand dollars. It is estimated in this present year to be, also in round numbers, five millions of dollars. Assuredly a mighty sum, and assuredly a meager pittance! At this hour the University is poor, wretchedly poor, and she would still be poverty-stricken, let us fervently hope, if she had fifty millions instead of five. When any institution, as has been said, needs no more money, its hour of usefulness has struck, its life has departed, and it had better close its gates. Every appeal for more money which the University makes is the birth-cry of a new department which will widen its resources, extend its educational power, and enable it to answer the needs of the day. Expansion means life, and life means growth, and growth means money. Spell "growth" as you please, according to the good old fashion, or according to the reformed spelling, "groth," but in our University parlance it must be always pronounced "money." Never, therefore, as you love the dear old University, think that its cries for help will ever, ever cease. In that hour when it says it has enough, then be sure to say, "The University is dead."

In additional proof of the University's growth during the last decade, let me enumerate the departments which have been instituted, and not merely instituted but welded into one organic whole, in itself a noteworthy achievement. The mere titles are sufficient. To give a full description of each one, describing its scope, its success, the exactness with which it fills an educational need, would outweary patience.

I do not give them chronologically in the order of their establishment, but they are:—

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy,
The Biological Department,
The Department of Philosophy,
The Department of Physical Education,
The Veterinary Department,
The Auxiliary Department in Medicine,
The Training School for Nurses,
The Post-Graduate Course in Law,
The University Library,
The Graduate Department for Women,
The Biddle Law Library,
The Department of Archæology and of Palæontology,
The Department of Hygiene,
The Semitic Department and of Assyriology,
The Department of American History,
The Department of Architecture, and
The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology.

Auxiliary to these departments, and enlarging those already established, the courses in Mechanical Engineering, in Civil Engineering, in Chemistry, in Architecture, and in the Wharton School have all been extended to four years.

The Law Course and the Dental Course, from two years have been enlarged to three years, and the Medical to four years.

Probably no statement can show more concisely or more strikingly the expansion of the University than the fact that in 1881 there were one hundred and fifty-four courses of study open to the students, and that there are now, under the elective system, six hundred.

Furthermore, in pursuance of a far-sighted policy, the Provost has gathered around the University certain groups of earnest men and women who, under the University's sanction and encouragement, carry on, with no tax on our overburdened finances, the University's work, be it in

accumulating museums, or in providing lectures, supervising hospitals, etc.

Nor should those fine publications be forgotten which our professors from time to time send forth under the University's Imprimatur, carrying to the wide world of letters at home and abroad the proofs of exact and refined scholarship and research.

Nay, in answer to our knockings the centuries buried beneath the sandy plains of Nippur have awakened to tell across the ages the old, old story of human life.

Here, at last (not by co-education, though, heaven save the mark!), women have the chance to prove what we have all along known in our secret, envious hearts to be the truth: their intellectual superiority to men, and that Nature's law is that finer, fairer clay clothes finer minds.

Moreover, as the whole country cannot come to the University, our Provost has been foremost in extending the resources of the whole University to the country.

Indeed, we have not rested in letting scholarship alone extend our fame; have we not enlisted the animal kingdom? Birds, beasts, and reptiles have flown, hopped, skipped, and jumped in every phase of animal locomotion through the capitals of Europe and the palaces of kings, and every one of them labeled, "University of Pennsylvania."

And that we might not hide our light under a bushel, displays and specimens of our work have been sent to the International Exhibitions in New Orleans, in Madrid, and in Chicago.

As an outgrowth of the present time, the prophetic eye sees, added to the Hospital, another wing, devoted to children and to surgery, and dedicated to the memory of our idolized Agnew.

Furthermore, in that same prophetic vision, there rises, as an extension of the Hospital, a Pathological Laboratory

built by Provost Pepper as a filial and enduring memorial of his father, who was once the honored incumbent of the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine now held by his son.

These are some of the outward and visible expressions of the University of Pennsylvania as it stands to-day. But are they the University? "Stone walls do not a prison make," nor do they make a university. We may cover acres with buildings filled with every appliance for tuition, and yet they may all be as dead and as unproductive of any good to the world, as unresponsive to any intellectual need of the life that now is, as are the monastic cells in the desert of the Thebaid. A university, in this country, should be not only a place of instruction, or of original research, but it should be something more; it should be a centre, whence, not merely by the annual graduating of classes, but through the active enthusiasm of its faculties, an intellectual life shall be diffused far and wide. And if, happily, the university be placed in a vast city, as here, its influence should be discernible throughout the whole educational system of that city. It should be the summit of a "starry-pointed pyramid," composed of the multitudinous schools of the Commonwealth. To attain this exalted position, in which every citizen should take a pride, the University must be brought into close relations to the Civic government, and in the City Councils and State Legislatures it should have duly elected Representatives. All this the prophetic eye sees steadily approaching.

Within its own walls, however, its first endeavor is not to turn out deep thinkers or leaders in politics or in the arts, any more than it is the object of a cook to make fat men. Leadership will come in the fullness of time to those of its graduates who are leaders by the grace of God. And well might we demand of our professors of

Finance that they should turn out every year a whole class of millionaires. Nay, on the Johnsonian, burlesque principle that "who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," we might demand that these professors themselves should be the very wealthiest of men. (Indeed, I wish they were!) What a university can attempt, with any hope of success, is to make an already keen love of knowledge keener, and to teach the average young man how to assimilate books. It can teach how to study, how to think, and in the professional schools, how to mine knowledge—in short, how to begin life. To demand of it that it should make of young men leaders, or impart extraordinary proficiency in any direction, is to ask it to put old heads on young shoulders, an experiment destined to turn out as disastrously as Bottom's experience in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." It should be a training school for every faculty with which Nature has endowed us. Every pathway should be made a thoroughfare to that intellectual, supernal plain where, as Milton says, "All is so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospect and melodious sounds on every side." After the university's work is done and its students have been led forth (in its true derivative sense, educated) from the darkness of ignorance, all future careers, whether as leaders or as followers or as mere nonentities, must be left to circumstances and to that formula on which every man's temperament is based.

But in order to accomplish this work, in order to open these pathways, the university's resources must be as complete as possible, and supplemented by a close correspondence with the times. It must lie "all Danaë to the stars," receptive of all good influences. And, thus receptive, thus responsive, thus obedient to its duty to students, there will thence ensue a beneficent power on the community at large, and, while seeming to lead, it will in reality follow:—

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman:
Though she bends him, she obeys him;
Though she draws him, yet she follows."

This should be the relationship of the university to the world around it. Though it leads the intellectual thought of the day, it really follows it; though it seems to give the watchword, it gives in reality the reply.

Has our University reached this standard, and not only does this tie bind it to the Commonwealth, but is there in all its fair buildings and in its thronged lecture rooms the quickening, informing life which yields vitality to every scion of learning budded on it? Have there from this casket of erudition shone forth the sparkling rays which attract to it the admiration and the pride of men far and wide? Is it dear to every young soul as the spring where the consuming thirst for knowledge may be slaked? Do men and women of mature years look to it as to the focus, the hearthstone, of that fire which is to warm into activity all their intellectual life?

The presence here to-day of this assemblage of thousands gives the triumphant answer.

To the hearts of thoughtful men and women in this City and in this State the career and fortunes of the University of Pennsylvania, come home this day with a personal force undreamed of in former years. Well has it been recently said by his Honor the Mayor, that "nothing so well attests the advance of Philadelphia as the growth of the University." Brave words, wherein our University finds its grandeur and its power!

And all this is the work of the last decade under the guiding influence of one man.

To this present position of the University (thus most briefly recalled); to the increase of buildings; to the increase of professors, the increase of students, of departments, of pecuniary resources; to its higher influence,

its consolidated organization, and its keen intellectual activity—to all these the Trustees appeal this day as a justification of the wisdom of their choice thirteen years ago.

And to the Provost of their choice, in this closing hour of his official duties, the Trustees acknowledge their appreciation of his unparalleled services, and, remembering the self-distrust and pale misgivings with which he assumed his high office, they are happy in the consummation which has made that office higher than their imaginations pictured when he ascended the chair.

We, therefore, the Trustees, believing that, on an occasion like the present, the briefest words are the strongest, ask him here and now to accept this public expression of our official thanks.

So far, the University as an institution.

Let me now, as Anacreon says, change the chord, and, doffing the Trustee, turn to matters more personal.

It is not often in a man's life that he finds himself obliged, as I now find myself, to speak privately in public. But, on the subject to which we must now turn, I must speak to you very confidentially, as far as the Provost is concerned. If, after this warning, he chooses to listen—well, there is a proverb about "listeners" which he can lay to heart, and if he wince, he must not blame us.

'Tis a thankless task to refer to the imperfections in human nature—it's the only nature we have, and we had better make the best of it—yet we cannot quite shut our eyes to the consciousness that there is in this nature of ours at least one uncomfortable trait—I had almost termed it a detestable trait—which is an aversion to praise any man and, above all, to rear any monument to him while he is living. We fill high the sparkling bowl to the memory, and we pile high with

wreaths the tombs, of men to whom, when living, we vouchsafe not much more than a supercilious nod. They may have craved a word of sympathy or of admiration, and we are marble mute; but no sooner are are they where "Honor's voice" cannot "provoke the silent dust," nor "flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death," than we burst forth into applause of their deeds, rend the air with our pæans of lofty praise, and erect their statues. Herein the world has grown no better since the days of Homer: "Seven Grecian cities"—you all know the distich.

But without stopping to analyze this feeling, let us, at least, here and now, reform the practice, and, remembering who it is that has raised this dear University to her present eminence, and recalling who it is that has toiled night and day in her behalf, and made her influence felt throughout this City and throughout these Middle States, with never a thought of self, or of his own interest, or of his own ease, let us cast to the winds this petty, unworthy feeling, and say, outright to his face, how much we love and honor and admire our Provost.

In the midst of our applause and admiration of our retiring Provost (it is the very first time, by the way, that, where the interests of the University were concerned, he has been retiring), let us not forget that, while exactly fulfilling these manifold and most onerous duties as the head of a large University, he was still in active practice as a far-famed physician:—

> "Who, doomed to go in company with Pain
> And Fear and Bloodshed, miserable train!
> In face of these doth exercise a power
> Which is our human nature's highest dower."

The large emoluments derived from this widely extended practice he has bestowed with lavish hand on the University; the stores of experience there gained he

L. of C.

gives in his lectures to his large classes in the Medical School.

But all this pertains somewhat to that official character which he is so soon to put off. Our dismay herein would be profound did we not believe that under the wise rule of him whose modesty will permit us to call him only a half successor, the glowing and exuberant health of our fair and ever young mother would continue. But shall we not, once more before we part, come even closer to our Provost, and say how he has personally endeared himself to us all? Shall we not recall that gentleness, that urbanity, that intense earnestness which lent mettle to every professor and to every student within our gates, and that unflagging industry and Titanic power of work which have been the admiration of all—and the despair? Those who have been close beside him have known better, perhaps, than others at a distance, how single has been his eye in every question of the University's interests, and that it has been his self-effacement which, "Clock to itself, knew the true minute" when to act,

No "Fair Mother" ever had a more devoted, self-forgetting son, and she cannot forget him. No perennial bronze is needed to secure his memory. When he has "joined the choir invisible" (Absit omen!

> "Serus in coelum redeat, diuque
> Laetus intersit populo!"),

he will "live again in minds made better" by his labors here. Each annual wave dismissed from this spot will, in ever widening circles, carry his influence long and far. But this assurance, firm though it be, is for us simple folk somewhat of the chameleon's dish, promise-crammed, and we have Hamlet's word that there is no strengthening power there. Wherefore, in this materialistic age, we, the sons of the University by birth and

by adoption, cannot be contented with anything less substantial than a visible, material sign of what must some day be an immaterial presence. As "the meanest garment which has but clipped the form of those we love" is dear to us, so we crave, for our Provost, what is even better: his likeness in his habit as he lived, "wherein the sculptor had a strife with nature to out-do the life," to which we can point in future years and say, "Sic sedebat." Albeit we know that "that better Self shall live till time shall fold its eyelids," yet this statue, moulded by hands of highest skill, shall, when cast in enduring bronze, transmit to future ages the lineaments we all love so well. It is not unlikely that, at first, even this will disappoint you—the living face, with its color and softer outline, is too vividly present in your thoughts. But the time will come when generations now unborn will gaze with gratitude upon it, and then, when all discords are hushed and all the petty limitations of mortality are forgotten, and we are all gone "where are no storms, no noise, but silence and eternal sleep," then shall this image which I now unveil be held as the true effigy of one whose heart and soul and mind and strength were devoted, while Provost, to the University of Pennsylvania.

"Who is the Happy Warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?
Who, when mortal mists are gathering, draws
His breath in (serene hope) of Heaven's applause?
This is the Happy Warrior! This is he
That every man in arms should wish to be!"

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